

habits and transformations closely approximate to those of the common *Cicada*.

The perfect insects appear early in September, and are to be found until about February. They are extremely easily captured, the females being taken when in flight by a common butterfly net, and the males by going to the spot from where their voices proceed, and suddenly shaking the bough, which causes them to drop to the ground, when they may be picked up.

The male has been indifferently figured under the name of *Cystosoma Saundersii*, in the 'Arcana Entomologica,' in which Mr. Westwood mentions its affinity to *Hemidictya*, and gives good dissections. His description, however, is not correct, when he characterizes the insect as "pallide lutea," whereas the species is "læte viridis." The female, we believe, is not known in England.

Ash Island, Hunter River, New South Wales,
Nov. 6, 1851.

2. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ANOMALURUS, FROM FERNANDO PO. BY LOUIS FRASER, H.B.M. VICE-CONSUL FOR THE KINGDOM OF DAHOMEY, NATURALIST TO THE NIGER EXPEDITION IN 1841-42, LATE CURATOR TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, AND LATE TEMPORARY CONSERVATOR OF THE KNOWSLEY COLLECTION, ETC.

(Mammalia, Pl. XXXII.)

The Proceedings of this Society contain the description of a very interesting new form of Rodents, discovered by myself at Fernando Po, and to which the name *Anomalurus Fraseri* was given by Mr. Waterhouse. A second species of the genus has subsequently been found in Ashantee, by an enterprising collector sent out by the Directors of the Leyden Museum, and has been named after its discoverer, by M. Temminck, *Anomalurus Peltii*. I have now to submit to your notice a third species of the genus, which I propose to name after my friend and coadjutor, John Beecroft, Esq., H.M. Consul for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, also Spanish Governor of the island of Fernando Po, as a just tribute to one who has devoted upwards of twenty-three years to the cause of Western Africa and its inhabitants, and whose knowledge of both is unequalled. This extraordinary gentleman has entered all (or nearly all) the rivers on this coast, so fatal to Europeans, and after six weeks' search amongst the swamps and creeks, has discovered the junction of the Benin and Niger: this latter river he has navigated three or four times as high up as Rabba. He also ascended Clarence Peak.

The principal peculiarities of the three species of *Anomalurus* are as follows:—

ANOMALURUS FRASERI, Waterh.

General hue of the upper parts brown; the flank-membranes dusky or black; under parts dirty white, slightly washed with buff-yellow; a considerable area around the base of the ears black, as well as the



ANOMALURUS BEECROFTI, Fraser

ong hairs on the basal part of those organs; cheeks deep brown; throat grey; feet and tail dusky.

Hab. Fernando Po.

ANOMALURUS BEECROFTI, Fraser (Mammalia, Pl. XXXII.).

Upper parts, including the greater portion of the flank-membranes, yellowish grey, slightly inclining to rufous on the mesial line of the back, especially on the fore part; under parts of a bright rust colour; cheeks and throat grey, excepting that the latter has a narrow rust-coloured mark in the middle; a white spot on the crown of the head (probably not constant), and a short white band on either side of the neck running on the shoulders; a dusky patch on the flank-membrane above, commencing on the margin of the membrane near the anterior part, and extending backwards and inwards rather less than half way along the flanks; tail dusky brown.

Hab. Fernando Po.

This species is rather larger than the *An. Fraseri*, and differs, moreover, in the upper parts of the body being yellow-grey, instead of brown; in having the greater portion of the flank-membranes as well as the feet grey, instead of dusky; in wanting the conspicuous black area around the base of the ears—the part in question being of the same general grey colour in *An. Beecrofti* as other parts; in having the cheeks hoary grey, instead of deep brown; and in having the under parts of a bright rusty red. There are differences likewise to be observed in the scales on the under side of the tail; they cover less space in the longitudinal direction, are broader, and have the projecting angles less prominent.

	in.	lin.
Length from tip of nose to root of tail	15	0
——— of tail	9	0
——— of the scaly portion beneath	3	3
——— from nose to ear	2	3
——— of ear	1	3
——— of fore foot and claws	1	11
——— of hind foot and claws	2	9

ANOMALURUS PELII, Temminck.

Larger than either of the foregoing. Black above; dirty white below; throat dusky; chin, upper surface of the nose, the region of the muffle (or naked portion of the nose), the long and soft hairs on the outer surface of the ears at the base, and the tail, white; the flank-membrane is broadly margined with white, and the hairs on the feet are for the most part white, but with an admixture of black or dusky; the long hairs springing from the base of the nails of the hinder feet are black.

Hab. Ashantee.